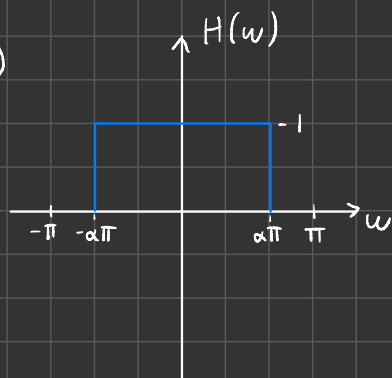


2

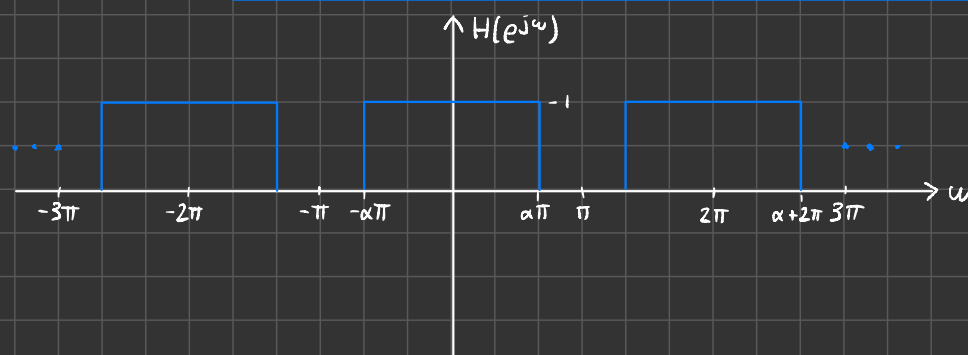
2.1)



2.2) For  $|w| < \pi$ :  $H(w) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{1/\alpha \cdot w}{2\pi}\right) \rightarrow D = \frac{1}{\alpha}$

$$\text{For all } w: H(w) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{rect}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{w - 2\pi k}{2\pi}\right) = \text{prect}_{2\pi\alpha}(w)$$

2.3)

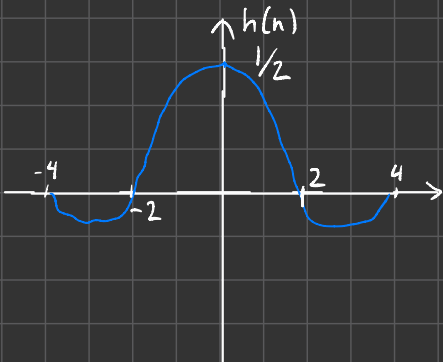


2.4)  $H(w)$  is  $2\pi$ -periodic, so any value outside of  $w = [-\pi, \pi]$  can be determined with simple addition/multiplication

$$2.5) H(e^jw) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{rect}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{w - 2\pi k}{2\pi}\right) ; T=1$$

$\rightarrow$  using sampling formula:  $h(n) = \frac{1}{D} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{n}{D}\right) = \alpha \text{sinc}(\alpha n)$

2.6)



2.7) when  $\alpha=1$ :  $h(n) = \text{sinc}(n)$

$\rightarrow$  This impulse response corresponds to zero decimation